

Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,100 cases of canned shrimp, in part at Boston, Mass., and in part at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, and 24, 1934, by the L. C. Mays Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Seamaid Brand Shrimp \* \* \* L. C. Mays Company Distributors, New Orleans." The remainder was labeled: "Aunt Nellie's Shrimp \* \* \* Distributed by Aunt Nellie's Farm Kitchen, Inc., Hartford, Wis."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 6, 1934, the Gulf Shrimp Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss., having appeared as claimant for the lot libeled at Boston, Mass., and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed. On December 18, 1934, no claim having been entered for the lot seized at Baltimore, Md., judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23942. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 74 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33596. Sample no. 16734-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 74 cases of canned shrimp at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1934, by Henry J. Pitre, from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Bayou Rose Brand Shrimp \* \* \* packed by Henry J. Pitre, Cut Off, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 30, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23943. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 56 Cans of Salad Oil. Default decree entered. Product ordered delivered to charitable organization. (F. & D. no. 33624. Sample no. 6772-B.)**

This case involved a product consisting of domestic cottonseed oil which was labeled to convey the impression that it was olive oil of foreign origin.

On October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 56 cans of salad oil at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5, 1934, by the Cosmopolitan Oil Products Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Sogno Mio Brand Olio Vegetale Puro \* \* \* Sogno Mio Olio Puro \* \* \* E' Prodotto Dalla Migliore Qualita D'Olio Vegetale \* \* \* Sogno Mio Brand A Pure Vegetable Oil \* \* \* Sogno Mio Salad Oil A Highly Refined Vegetable Oil", together with a design of a woman in Italian peasant garb pictured in Italian surroundings, appearing on the can label, were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they created the impression that the article was imported Italian olive oil; whereas it was domestic cottonseed oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, default was entered and it was ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable organization.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23944. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 800 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond conditioned that unfit portion be segregated and destroyed. (F. & D. no. 33630. Sample no. 11364-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 800 cases of canned shrimp at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1934, by Lipscomb Bros., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Lake-view Brand Shrimp Dry Pack \* \* \* Packed by Lake Oyster and Fish Co., Houma, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 14, 1934, the Lake Oyster & Fish Co., Houma, La., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that the unfit portion be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23945. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 90 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33636. Sample no. 606-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of fluorine in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 boxes of apples at Faith, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1934, by K. Lane Johnson, from Buena, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients.

On January 10, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23946. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 43 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 33744. Sample no. 3834-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of lead in an amount that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 boxes of apples at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 5, 1934, by the Lloyd Garretson Co., from Yakima, Wash., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Billion \$ Dollar Brand \* \* \* Distributed by Frank W. Shields, Yakima, Wash., \* \* \* Grown by Edwin L. Groenig, Yakima, Wash."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient, namely, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On December 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23947. Misbranding of candy. U. S. v. Lillian Clare Chocolates, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 33778. Sample no. 66998-A.)**

This case was based on an interstate shipment of short-weight candy.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Lillian Clare Chocolates, Inc.,